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TWICE-A-MONTH

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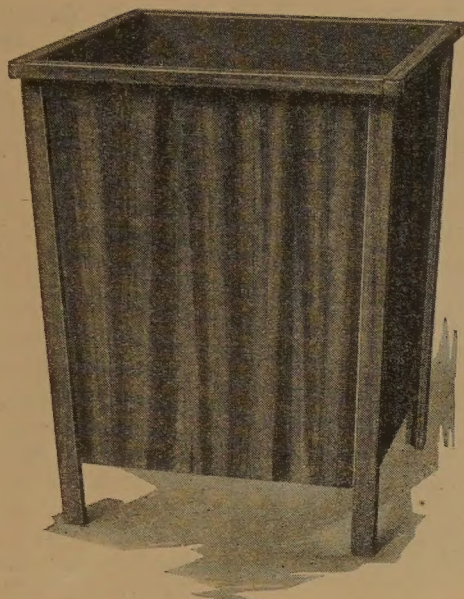
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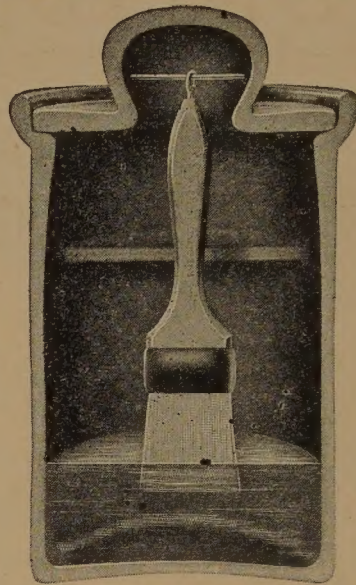
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1923



The National Health Library

A CO-OPERATIVE ADVENTURE IN LIBRARIANSHIP DESCRIBED BY FLORENCE BRADLEY, EXTENSION
LIBRARIAN OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH LIBRARY

NOT long ago, an Irish poet said that in order to understand the success of the Irish revolution it is necessary to have a full realization of what a co-operative people the Irish had been in the past. This was followed by a delightful story of how the old Celtic bands took turns in holding their frontiers so that just at the moment when their western invaders thought themselves victorious they would suddenly find that the Celts had mysteriously refreshed and renewed their forces so that it was impossible to override them. While not boasting of quite such an efficient organization as that of early Ireland or laying claim to revolution as much as to evolution, the National Health Library must state that in order to understand its existence at all one must have some realization of the co-operative principles upon which it has been established and will continue to build.

Some five or six years ago four national health associations, then in varying stages of their development, each began to consider the value of adding a trained librarian to their respective staffs. It is significant that each of these associations was interested in what they termed "educational work" and that as this particular phase of their organization developed, the next logical step seemed to be the collection of a library. While the primary purpose of each of these libraries was for the immediate use of the office staffs, two of the libraries were designed to offer in addition some form of service to a large membership as well as to field workers, so that both began from the first to feel the need of definite affiliations with public libraries. The other two, being so highly specialized in the beginning, did not emphasize this latter point, but were at all times open to the possible development of such external relationships should their educational work ever make a real appeal to the general public. The four libraries referred to are those of the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Committee for Mental

Hygiene, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the National Tuberculosis Association.

To understand why any of these associations should look to public libraries for help one must understand that there is a great difference between administering a library service simply for an office staff and extending the same to a membership of a national association consisting of from four to eight thousand individuals. Were it not that these libraries were dealing with a literature both scientific and meager, perhaps one would question the need of their having a library service at all and the wisdom of their not depending entirely upon the public library. But that a new literature was in the making for each of these four associations is true and that a definite phase of educational development was also under way should be kept in mind. The two libraries first mentioned as seeking affiliations with public libraries were those of the Social Hygiene and the Public Health Nursing groups. When the latter was first organized the problem to be faced was the accumulation and circulation of a literature of interest to several thousand public health nurses all over the country, whose work had been so stimulated by the war that their number had been almost doubled in just one year. On starting work for the Organization, the new librarian discovered that her main source of dependence was five volumes of what was known as the Public Health Nursing Handbook series published by Macmillan and a few hundred reprints from a magazine called the *Public Health Nurse*. With very little investigation she also discovered that these five books and few hundred reprints had been literally read, marked, learned and inwardly digested with a thoroughness equalled only by the need for more. Therefore the work of this librarian was to help produce a literature and then expand and circulate it thru every possible channel. How else could she do this than thru the public libraries of the country?

The Social Hygiene library was a few years older than that of the Organization for Public Health Nursing and had gathered together probably the largest and most unusual collection in the country on all phases of social hygiene. The point of administration in this library that related to public libraries was to save them from making this same unique collection—so unsuited to public library use—by offering them recommendations as to the few reliable and desirable authorities on such subjects as sex education and venereal diseases, for either their closed or open shelves.

Needless to say the librarians of these two associations had much in common and from the first made every attempt to work together, but little by little as their relationship with public libraries assumed more definite form, they became aware that two very important facts were beginning to assert themselves. The libraries of the two other associations, the Mental Hygiene and the Tuberculosis groups had begun to show signs of having a more popular form of literature at their disposal; and the work of the educational departments of all four associations had begun to assume more definite and formal aspects. It may be said that it was at this point that there virtually came into existence two new expressions of our American democracy—health education and health literature. An interesting evolution for a librarian to witness!

For a year or so longer, however, these same libraries struggled along with their little library departments—making use of each other, studying the work of their associations, trying to supplement the work of their educational departments, and then making a definite effort to relate the whole to the public libraries of the country. It was therefore with something of a thrill that an announcement was finally received in December 1920 that a National Health Council had been formed, that the four associations would probably move to quarters under one roof and that some arrangement would be worked out by which the libraries could be in closer touch with each other. This was, of course, the beginning of the National Health Library.

Within six months the four associations moved to 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Not only they but most of the other related national associations having headquarters in New York City decided to join in a plan by which certain services common to two or more associations could be advantageously combined. That the library departments should have suggested themselves as most adaptable and adjustable to the first experiment of this new Common Service Committee has always had a certain significance to the librarians. While the National Health Li-

brary is still very much in the experimental stage, it is growing constantly more interesting, and has certain professional aspects significant from both the special and the public librarian's point of view.

The very first step in reorganization was an important one because it had of necessity to do with the staff and the re-assignment of work. By some delightful turn of circumstance the experience, personality, and inclination of the librarians exactly fitted what the occasion demanded; a general administrative librarian and cataloger; a reference librarian and bibliographer; and for outside affiliations, an extension librarian. With such an equitable division of work there was to be maintained further, if possible, the previous expertness of each librarian in her own specific subject. For example, the reference librarian, Isabel Towner, formerly librarian of the National Tuberculosis Association was to remain a specialist in the literature of her own field, while to Janet F. Melvain, the administrative librarian, would be referred all questions on that of social hygiene. But each was to make an effort to become as conversant as possible with the literature as a whole—that is, public health literature. Our staff consists of three trained librarians, a library assistant, a stenographer, a typist, a clerk and a page, except for special occasions when a cataloger is added. The two points about our budget most striking at a glance, are the seventy per cent for salaries and nothing for books, twelve per cent covering rent and eighteen per cent running expenses. While it is true that many of our most important additions are in pamphlet form, books are desperately needed, so much so that fair means and foul were resorted to last year to acquire the six hundred and forty-eight copies added.

It is difficult to say which of new divisions of work is the most important or interesting. The classification and cataloging has presented Miss Melvain with innumerable problems as there is no classification so far which fits the needs of all the book collections. Three of the inherited classifications were adaptations of the Dewey while the Mental Hygiene collection had its own rather arbitrary classification. The cataloging worked out very easily tho the final simplification of a single catalog has only just been agreed upon. Perhaps the most interesting part of Miss Melvain's domain has been working out the administrative details which have been, and will always be, legion. It is true of a special library, especially of such a pooling of resources as ours that proofs and justifications of expenses are constantly asked for by the powers that be. Altho the library is directly responsible only to the Chairman of the Common Service Com-

mittee (instead of to our former directors) still it must keep the individual associations very much in mind and carry convincing proof always that its policies are well based on essentials and thoroly practicable. This requires constant estimates as to costs as well as practical interpretations of library aims and objectives.

In the public library world do we not find again and again the criticism made, that the value of library work is put down as something intangible, that we do not estimate in dollars and cents, and that our reports are of too general a nature? Would that there might arise a generation of model patrons who could tell us in dollars and cents what each trip to the reference room or each book borrowed has meant to them! Then would the special librarian have some standard on which to base estimates and expenditures to satisfy a board that must have something more tangible than so many reference questions answered, so many books loaned.

In the reference department, it is quite amazing to find our work assuming the color and proportions of any town or branch library reference room. The questions "Who was elected Governor of Kansas?" "Is this quotation from Henry V or VII?" "Have you a copy of Mother Goose?" do not smack very much of the medical or public health worker—yet such questions daily accompany the more involved enquiries as to the Dunfermline scale for measuring children, the most recent authority on the new psychology, or the size of the tubercle bacilli. In addition to the regular reference work Miss Towner issues a weekly *Library Index* to current periodicals. Originally planned for office staff only, this multigraphed publication now goes, by subscription, to state departments of health and education, to special libraries and information services, and to sociology departments of universities interested in the development of public health. But of all the interesting phases of the reference work none seems more so than the preparation of bibliographies and short reading lists. As a rule bibliographies are issued only on special request, but our reading lists are prepared each month according to needs indicated by library correspondence, or by that most delightful of all reasons, the appearance of some new, long anticipated book. After trying to conduct a special library with almost no literature at all, nothing can ever equal in satisfaction the receipt of a publisher's announcement that Sir William Osler's last book is forthcoming, or that the new biography of Pasteur will be released just in time for the centenary year. Heretofore such announcements would have had little bearing upon the average public library, but now

we find that the value of such books can in great measure be interpreted to even the small library as having some direct bearing upon certain new forces within that library's own community—not simply contributions to a detached and scientific literature belonging only within the province of the medical or special library.

Therefore out of the necessity of producing definite interpretations of this new health literature and because of the growing responsibility that public libraries are beginning to assume in order to meet the emergency of this health education, we have defined one phase of our administration as the Extension Service of the National Health Library. What active expression it will take eventually depends upon what demands shall be made upon it by public libraries and other lay groups. To begin with it has seemed wiser to continue the work of the already mentioned Social Hygiene and Public Health Nursing libraries. This has consisted mainly in accepting the generous help of the library commissions and state libraries which have, for several years now, made definite contributions to the work within their states by: (1) Starting reference collections of health material, both pamphlets and books; (2) Making health literature available thru their traveling libraries or extension divisions—this notably in Pennsylvania; (3) Interpreting to small libraries, especially rural libraries, the books of fundamental importance which should be considered in relation to annual book budgets—this notably in Oregon.

In addition to this form of state work there has been a constantly increasing correspondence with individual libraries regarding the lending of books for special study groups, or for examination; the furnishing of book lists on special subjects; and advising as to the authoritativeness of individual books or of much advertised sets of books.

Such problems are presented to us in an informal way that keeps us in a most delightful contact with the small library, but as time goes on this will not be enough. As the public library begins to assume more, more will be expected so that means will have to be worked out for suggesting sources of material for a scientific literature now turned popular, and for substitute material for those newest administrative projects about which no literature exists. An example of the former would be the question of where to find "good" health stories for children; of the latter, the subject of health centers. Both of these must be presenting themselves in public libraries either by the insistent public health worker or the eager writer of club papers.

And here we come to a last point of consideration: Just who is going to come to the public li-

brary for health literature and why the public library should meet any of the public health problems. The correspondence of the National Health Library shows two distinct classes of people—the trained public health worker and the interested layman. By way of discrimination between these two let us say that the public health worker may be a doctor making special local studies, a health officer reorganizing a county health unit, or a public health nurse teaching industrial groups and the foreign born. The interested “lay” person may be the school teacher in search of health primers, the mother wanting material on child care and character building, or the club woman trying to write a paper on the value of sex education. In order to relate this to the public library and to get a little perspective of the whole situation one must stop a moment and think of that period before we were as community-minded as we now are, when perhaps the first community stirrings that came to the librarian’s ear were brought by the teachers who came in groups to ask for certain privileges in the way of book purchases—books of pedagogy and child training. Soon another group arrived—the workers from the settlement houses, who needed not only special books for themselves, but books and library privileges for their clubs and classes. Then followed the Americanization worker who represented a combination of teacher and social worker, but one who hesitated at nothing—special library privileges, class rooms, books and duplicates of books. Now there comes a new group of community workers whose activities are based upon the teacher, the social worker and worker with the foreign born—the public health worker.

It has been a part of the democratic practice of our public libraries to apportion their book appropriations in such a way that fair percentages should be spent on the subjects of interest to all classes within the community. At the same time it has always been a part of that same democracy for public libraries to relieve themselves of any responsibility in the matter of such technical literature as law, medicine and other precise literature. While health literature is based entirely upon the most highly scientific of all—medical literature—it is true that our communities at large are claiming their right to that part of it which they may take for themselves and apply to everyday life. In his introduction to his new book “Personal Hygiene Applied,” Dr. Jesse Williams defines the word health as “the quality of life that renders the individual fit to live most and to serve best.” He says further that “health as freedom from disease is a standard of mediocrity, health as a standard of life is a standard of inspiration and achieve-

ment.” All the more reason then that whatever of this literature we dare to put into a translated or popular form, shall not be written down nor sugar-coated, but fundamentally scientific and unquestionably authoritative. This is the responsibility which public libraries must assume in circulating health literature, and this is the problem that the National Health Library is trying to interpret to all those interested in the recognition and selection of the best now at our disposal. Shall not the public library share in that which is to help the individual to “live most and to serve best?”

What the Public is Reading

THE struggle for first place on the list of fiction in demand at the public libraries, according to the February *Bookman*, resolved itself in December into a contest between Sinclair Lewis and A. S. M. Hutchinson. First “Main Street” led, and held supremacy for a year or more; then “If Winter Comes” climbed to the top, to be succeeded by the same author’s “This Freedom.” Now Mr. Lewis is again ahead, with “Babbitt,” which took longer than “Main Street” did to reach first place in the monthly score but can hardly be expected to hold it so long.

Turning to the general list, one is struck by the recurrence, month after month, of the same general types of books, and so many of the same familiar titles.

Fiction

1. Babbitt. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
2. This Freedom. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little.
3. One of Ours. Willa Cather. Knopf.
4. Robin. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Stokes.
5. The Breaking Point. Mary Roberts Rinehart. Doran.
6. If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little.
7. Fair Harbor. Joseph C. Lincoln. Appleton.
8. Certain People of Importance. Kathleen Norris. Doubleday.
9. The Glimpses of the Moon. Edith Wharton. Appleton.
10. Rough-Hewn. Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt.

General

1. The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
2. The Mind in the Making. James Harvey Robinson. Harper.
3. The Story of Mankind. Hendrik Van Loon. Boni.
4. The Outline of Science. J. Arthur Thomson. Putnam.
5. Self Mastery Through Conscious Autosuggestion. Emile Coué. Amer. Library Service.
6. The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
7. Life and Letters of Walter H. Page. Burton J. Hendrick. Doubleday.
8. The Conquest of Fear. Basil King. Doubleday.
9. Outwitting Our Nerves. Jackson and Salisbury. Century.
10. Up Stream. Ludwig Lewisohn. Boni.

Library Progress in Georgia

By TOMMIE DORA BARKER
Librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta

THE establishment of a free public library is probably the most civilized gesture that it is possible for most communities to make, literature having the advantage over all the other forms of art in that its productions are capable of infinite reproduction, each copy, in fact, being just as much an original as any other copy, while the establishment of any agency concerned with any of the other arts is prohibitive except for the largest centers. The public library therefore may be regarded as the index number to the aesthetic and intellectual aspiration of a community.

However, in a study of any political or social unit from the standpoint of its attainment, it is necessary to measure it against the background of the economic and social conditions.

Georgia has a population of 2,895,832 of which forty-two per cent are negroes. Seventy-five per cent of the population is rural, that is lives in the country or in towns with a population of less than twenty-five hundred inhabitants. The total white urban population is 454,602, a population about equal to that of Milwaukee; the total urban population, white and negro, is 727,859, a population about equal to that of Baltimore. There is practically no foreign population.

The state has one hundred and fifty-seven counties, over two and one-half times as many as California which is over two and one-half times larger than Georgia. In 62 out of these 157 counties, the negro population is fifty per cent or above. There are fifty-eight cities and towns with a population of over twenty-five hundred.

Fifteen per cent of the total population is illiterate: five per cent of the white population and twenty-nine per cent of the negro.

Ten years ago Georgia ranked twentieth among the states in point of wealth. (No later statistics available from Census bureau).

EARLY LIBRARY HISTORY

The establishment of libraries seems to have been practically co-incident with the founding of the province if we are to accept the authority of one DeBrahm, official surveyor, who in his "History of the Province of Georgia," makes the following reference to books and libraries: "There is scarcely a House in the Cities, Towns, or Plantations, but what have some choice Authors, if not Libraries of religious, philosophical and political writers. . . . This Province was scarcely thirty years settled, before it had

three fine Libraries in the City of Savannah, the fourth at Ebenezer, and a fifth 96¾ miles from the Sea, upon the Stream of Savannah."

A library society was formed in Augusta in 1808: the Savannah Library Society was organized in 1809, uniting with the Georgia Historical Society in 1847; and the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta was organized in 1867. Similar organizations were formed in the smaller cities and towns, all having for their purpose to make accessible to their members a collection of books beyond the possible limits of private libraries. But the development of the free public library idea in Georgia was due to the initiative and genius of Miss Anne Wallace who was appointed librarian of the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta in the early nineties. At this time, there was not a municipally supported library in the state; nor was there a state library association, or a library commission, or a public library law, or an opportunity for professional training for librarians, or a trained librarian in the state. Before Miss Wallace left the Atlanta library in 1908, the establishment of public libraries was well under way and all the usual machinery for furthering the development of the library movement had been set in motion. Two meetings held in Atlanta in 1895 and 1899, respectively, served to focus attention on the library situation in the south: the meeting in 1895 was called the Conference of Women Librarians, held in connection with the Cotton States and International Exposition, and the meeting in 1899 was the first southern conference of the A. L. A. In 1897, the State Library Association was organized. Also in 1897, the State Library Commission was created, the law prescribing very comprehensive duties for that body to perform but at the same time stating "nor shall the state pay any expenses whatever that may be incurred in any way by this commission." Nor was it until twenty-two years later that the state agreed to provide in a measure for the expenses incurred by this agency in the performance of its work. A permissive state library law was passed in 1904, which empowered municipalities to appropriate money for the support of libraries.

In 1905, the Atlanta Library School was organized in connection with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta for the professional train-

ing of librarians. The school has now one hundred and sixty graduates, ninety-eight of whom are doing library work, principally in the southern states. There are now thirty-nine trained librarians in the state, representing six library schools.

In 1899, there was one municipally supported library in the state; in 1907 when the "Handbook of the Libraries of the State of Georgia" was issued there were thirteen free public libraries, all but two of which were supported from public funds; at the end of 1922, there were thirty-five public libraries, either endowed or receiving public funds but as five of these require subscription fees, this leaves thirty free public libraries in the state. In addition to these thirty-five libraries, there are forty-six subscription, club, or association libraries, two of which are free to the public.

Latest available figures show that the annual appropriation to these thirty-five public libraries aggregates \$187,354 of which about \$47,000 are appropriated for the thirty-three libraries other than Atlanta and Savannah. They contain 221,344 volumes and have an annual circulation of 1,062,602 of which 711,000 are circulated in Atlanta and Savannah and 351,602 in the other thirty-three places. Four of these libraries are county serving.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The available statistics would indicate that college and school libraries are on the whole poorly provisioned. The twenty schools that come under this group report a total of 220,746 volumes for an enrollment of 12,222 students. The State University with its 1,400 students has about 53,000 volumes and 85,000 pamphlets. Some of these collections, notably those of the State University, Emory University, and the Georgia School of Technology contain some rare and interesting items: the University library has a valuable collection of early Georgia newspapers and Georgia manuscripts; Emory University has several pieces of incunabula while the Georgia School of Technology has one piece as well as many other rare and beautiful books. Figures of income for the libraries in these institutions are not available but deductions can be made as to their inadequacy from the statement that the library funds of the State University for 1914 were only fifty per cent greater than the income for 1850.

High school libraries and elementary school libraries are practically non-existent. There is one high school library in the state with a trained librarian in charge. The stipulation for the library of an accredited high school is as follows:

"The library should be an important part of

every high school's equipment. The value of the library is to be measured not by the number of books contained therein, but the use to which it is put and by the relation that the books when used sustain to the work and the interests of the pupils of the school. It should contain good dictionaries of standard kind, classical dictionary, indexed atlases, World Almanac, Rules of Order, a good encyclopedia, reference works for the subjects of study, and as many books for outside and general reading as can be afforded."

There is no state aid given to school libraries. The report of the Superintendent of Education for 1921 states that the total amount spent on white school libraries for the year was \$14,231.14 and that there are 1,810 school libraries in the 6,205 white schools. The total number of volumes is put at 323,049.

SERVICE TO NEGROES

Three cities maintain library service for the negroes: Atlanta, Savannah and Rome. The Superintendent of Education reports that \$801.60 was spent in 1921 on libraries in the negro schools and that there are one hundred and eleven schools libraries in 3,642 schools with 9,574 volumes. The negro colleges report 34,455 volumes.

PRESENT SITUATION AND THE FUTURE

The situation at present may be summarized as follows:

Thru the thirty-five public libraries, four county systems, and forty-six club libraries, there are 424,029 white inhabitants to whom books are accessible. This leaves 1,265,085 white inhabitants without access to a public library of any kind.

About 105,300 negroes have access to books in three public libraries. This leaves 1,101,062 negroes without access to books.

Of the fifty-eight places in the state of over twenty-five hundred inhabitants, twenty-eight are without a public library tho twelve have subscription libraries.

There are one hundred and three counties without a library of any kind within their borders.

The two means by which this condition can be changed are to develop a system of state wide county serving libraries and to extend the work of the State Library Commission.

As regards the development of county libraries, local conditions put limitations upon the full use of this method. Georgia has an enormous number of counties and, of course, the same administrative machinery is required whether the county is large or small or the inhabitants many or few, and consequently practically all the county revenue is spent in administrative ex-

pense. In some counties there are no towns large enough to have a library which could be used as a center of distribution or even enough white inhabitants in the entire county to support a library. Jones county is an instance of this kind. The total population of Jones county is 13,269 of which 3,866 are white and 9,403 negro. The county seat and largest town is Gray which has all told a population of 559 people. The revenue of the county is relatively small as it is in every county with a large negro population as the negro element is more of a liability than an asset. Jones county wishes to have a county library but conditions prohibit it. At present the county Board of Education is making a small appropriation for books and traveling libraries are being sent to the schools. Clearly, some other method must be devised if Jones county is to have books.

As yet there is no permissive legislation for the establishment of county libraries. Two years ago an effort was made by the State Library Commission to get a constitutional amendment thru the General Assembly, permitting counties to levy a tax for library purposes. Subsequently, a test case came up in the courts that had to do with the interpretation of the clause in the constitution permitting counties to tax for "educational purposes." The interpretation by the court of this clause was such that in the opinion of the attorney general, libraries could be included and he advised that statutory legislation only would be required. Accordingly, at the 1922 session of the General Assembly, an effort was made by the Commission to get statutory legislation in regard to county libraries passed. The bill was defeated but will be introduced again at the 1923 session. It will be necessary to get this legislation thru before any great progress can be made in establishing county libraries. In those counties now making appropriations, the county commissioners put a liberal construction on their powers and are supported in it by public opinion.

As regards the State Library Commission, its work is of first importance in developing a statewide system of library service. With the small appropriations to libraries, it is necessary that every dollar be made to bring the largest returns and the Commission with its expert advice on supplies, equipment, book selection and buying, and the problems of organization and administration is performing an invaluable service to the libraries of the state. The other phase of its work is of no less importance, namely, as an information service as regards what can be found in books. This latter service is being developed on two lines: thru traveling

libraries, consisting of books for general reading, which are sent to communities and schools, and package libraries which are sent to individuals in response to requests for information on specific subjects. The largest service in this respect has been rendered to the farmers. The following excerpt is taken from the latest report of the Secretary of the Commission:

"During 1922 the Georgia Library Commission sent out seven hundred packages of agricultural books and five hundred packages of books to teachers. If each of these packages of agricultural books increased a farmer's production only ten dollars a year, these packages alone have more than paid for the Commission. If each teacher to whom a package of books was sent has only twenty children under her 10,000 Georgia children have been influenced by the five hundred packages of books sent to teachers."

There is, of course, no limit to the possibilities of this service in a state with conditions such as exist in Georgia, but there is a decided limit to what can be done with the present annual appropriation of \$6,000. The Commission has had an appropriation from the state for only three years but with this meager appropriation it has, thru its expert service, made a demonstration of its value which can be translated into terms of dollars and cents which will probably be more effective in obtaining an increased appropriation than any other demonstration that could be made.

In regard to the school library situation, the course in library methods offered in 1922 as a part of the University Summer School is the most decided step forward that has yet been made in the school library field. The state high school inspector, who is also superintendent of the University Summer School, had the course put in, the University and Library Commission co-operating in giving the course, with the principal of the Atlanta Library School in charge of the instruction. The course was offered primarily for teacher-librarians in high schools but was open to librarians of public libraries. Thirteen students, representing five states, registered for the course and it was considered so successful that it will be offered again in 1923.

BENEFACTIONS

The largest benefactions to libraries in Georgia from one source are from Mr. Andrew Carnegie whose generosity made possible the establishment of twenty public libraries, four branch libraries and three college libraries. These twenty-seven Carnegie buildings represent a gift of \$570,000.

A library costing \$10,000 given especially for children was erected in 1917 in Griffin, by Mr.

A. K. Hawkes of Atlanta. This building was equipped with moving picture machinery and a provision of the donation was that educational films for children be presented free. Mr. Hawkes died in November, 1917 and it was learned from his will that libraries similar to the Hawkes Free Children's Library of Griffin were left to Cedartown, Elberton, West Point, Dalton, Greensboro, and Thomasville. Each of these cities was to receive from the Hawkes estate \$7,500 of which \$6,500 was to erect a library building, \$500 to be spent for books and \$500 for moving picture equipment. Three of these towns have completed their buildings, Cedartown, Elberton and West Point. Owing to the great advance in building cost each of the towns has found it necessary to supplement the Hawkes gift. The city of Cedartown raised \$17,500, and so spent \$25,000 on its library.

The first free library in the state, the Mary Willis Free Library of Washington, was erected in 1889 by a gift of \$20,000 from Dr. Francis T. Willis in memory of his daughter. The library also has an endowment of \$17,000 from the same benefactor.

In 1900 another public library was given, this time to Macon, the gift of Hon. S. B. Price and Mr. T. J. Carling, known as the Price Free Library. This library, which is located in a mill section of the city, will probably be brought under the administration of Macon's new public library which has just been completed. This, costing \$50,000, is to be known as the Washington library and is the gift of Mrs. E. W. Bellamy in memory of her brother, Hugh Washington.

The Woman's Club of Norcross dedicated a library building in 1921 erected from a bequest of \$4,000 from the late Edward Buchanan.

The Marietta library has an interesting history. The building erected in 1893 and modeled in miniature on the reading room of the British Museum was given by Miss Sarah Freeman Clarke, a sister of James Freeman Clarke of Boston. The original collection of books also presented by Miss Clarke contained autographed copies of New England authors who were personal friends of Miss Clarke. There were some volumes from the library of Oliver Wendell Holmes which contained his book-plate engraved with a design of the chambered nautilus.

The Eatonton Public Library, which was given a Carnegie building, has also a special endowment of \$5,000 for a book fund known as the Prudden fund.

The University of Georgia has three special endowments the income from which is spent for books: the Alumni Library Endowment Fund (for cultural and recreative reading), the Wymberly Jones DeRenne Fund (for Southern

books, especially Georgiana) and the David Crenshaw Barrow Fund. Since 1905 the University library has been housed in a building given by George Foster Peabody, the building costing \$50,000.

A benefaction of Mr. Carnegie which has meant more to Georgia library development than any other gift and has had an influence on the entire South is the annual appropriation of funds for the support of the Library School which since 1905 has been maintained in connection with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

SEABOARD AIR LINE TRAVELING LIBRARY SYSTEM

A notable library work is carried on by the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company which may almost be considered a Georgia library enterprise since it is a continuation of the work begun by Mrs. Eugene Heard, of Middleton, Georgia, twenty-four years ago as a memorial to her son and still has headquarters at "Rose Hill," the old Heard plantation. Mrs. Heard's daughter, Mrs. James Y. Swift, is the present superintendent, with a trained librarian in active charge of the work, and books are sent to any community reached by the Seaboard Line, with a special effort to serve Seaboard employees. In Georgia, which is only one of six or seven states served by the Seaboard Air Line Library, there are two branch libraries in the railroad shops of Savannah and Americus, and one in the Railway Y. M. C. A. in Atlanta. Books are sent in cases for the use of schools and communities and in bags to individuals and their families. In January, 1923 sixty-two collections were in use in the state, forty-two by individuals and twenty by Georgia communities.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

There are several special collections that should be mentioned in any survey of the state, the two most notable being the library of the Georgia Historical Society at Savannah and the Wymberly Jones DeRenne Georgia Library at Wormsloe, Savannah.

The Georgia Historical Society was organized in 1839; since 1876 it has occupied its own quarters in Savannah, Hodgson Hall, the gift of Mrs. Margaret Telfair Hodgson as a memorial to her husband. The Society's collection consists of about 40,000 volumes and contains many manuscripts, documents, newspapers and books relating to Georgia history.

The Wymberly Jones DeRenne Georgia Library is so called for its founder, Wymberly Jones DeRenne (1853-1916). It is a collection of manuscripts, documents, maps and books relating especially to the colonial, revolutionary and early state history of Georgia tho it contains also some important material relating to the Confederacy and the Civil War, notably

the original manuscript of the Confederate Constitution with the signatures of all the delegates, and the correspondence of General Lee and President Davis.

The collection is housed in a fire-proof building, built in 1907, at Wormsloe, the estate of the Jones family near Savannah, which was granted

by Oglethorpe to his friend and companion, Noble Jones, great-great-grandfather of the founder of this library. It was a family of collectors, the father of Wymberley Jones DeRenne having had probably the most complete collection in existence on Georgia history, which was destroyed by Sherman's troops in 1865.

The Service Features of a College of Pharmacy Library*

By H. V. ARNY

Librarian of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University

DURING the past year, Chairman Lyman and Editor Eberle published in the *American Pharmaceutical Association Journal* a paper written in 1914 about the library of the College of Pharmacy of which I have the honor of being librarian. It is, therefore, unnecessary at this time to discuss the make-up of a good college of pharmacy library since that was the subject of the paper just mentioned. At this time I deem it a privilege to outline how a dead collection of books may become a living factor in the life not only of the college of pharmacy but also of all of those in the community who are interested in pharmaceutical subjects.

Those of us who have passed the half-century mark will recall some of the libraries of our boyhood when the books were apparently bought to be cataloged rather than to be used. I remember a certain library in a southern city where a chum and myself met our tutor for our German lesson, since it was such a quiet unfrequented place. We three sat at a table in one corner of the room and on the other side of the room at her desk sat the librarian, the relict of a much beloved clergyman chatting with some old friend as they did the "fancy work" in vogue in those days. What a difference between this scene and the busy library of to-day with its corps of helpers more desirous of serving visitors than is the best salesman in a popular store! In the same way, the college of pharmacy library of to-day should be a place where books are used rather than stored and with this thought in mind the following service features have been developed during the past decade.

INFORMATION BUREAU

All of us pharmacy teachers have had the opportunity of helping our friends in the drug business by giving information on out-of-the-way subjects relating to pharmacy. This idea we have capitalized into a definite bureau which

can best be outlined by the following clipping taken from our college announcement:

The information bureau conducted by the library staff is designed to furnish pharmacists with data required in emergencies and not available in the library of the average drug store. During the past years of operation the Bureau has met with gratifying success, and is steadily growing in popularity.

The following paragraphs explain the methods employed in conducting the service:

1. Telephone inquiries will be answered cheerfully without charge. Residents of Greater New York or vicinity wishing to inquire about some pharmaceutical problem will ring up the Information Bureau, Columbus 0117, and will obtain information immediately, if same is accessible.

2. Non-residents will have their problems answered by mail if they enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

3. Problems requiring extended research will be handled for a fee as moderate as consistent with high grade service.

4. Translations of articles from foreign languages, either in full or in abstract, as well as transcripts of papers appearing in English or American pharmaceutical, chemical or botanical periodicals will be prepared for those desiring to pay for such service.

5. As in the past, all visitors to the library, desiring to do their own research work, will be given courteous attention.

This proposition was a success from the start and scarcely a day passes without queries. Most of these can be easily answered but there is a small percentage that remain unsolved. An amazing variety of queries come in. Most of them relate to recipes for foreign preparations, a large number concern new remedies, an almost equal number concern botanicals and some inquire as to technical recipes. In the latter case, we have to use some *finesse* in differentiating between the honest querist whom we can serve without much cost to ourselves and those who wish to get information worth hundreds of dollars for the price of a postage stamp. Legal queries are frequent but since our library is primarily scientific such queries are usually referred to other sources. Of great interest is it to note the source of the queries in so large a city as New York. During the war, members of foreign war missions used to consult us, as well as the medical branches of

* Read at the 1922 meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

our government. Of course, the retail druggists constitute the major part of the querists, but "our friends 'down town,'" the wholesalers, brokers and manufacturers, find our service of much value.

SUBJECT INDEX FILE

Shortly after the information bureau was organized it became apparent that the technically trained man was not always at hand to answer queries and that it was highly advisable to arrange matters so that in emergencies, the assistant librarian trained in library practice but not in pharmacal sciences, could answer many routine questions. With this in view there was started in 1916 a subject index on pharmacy. We purchased an eight-drawer vertical unit cabinet (L. B. 8010) and had the folders numbered 1 to 1000. Then instead of starting a card index we took the index of my book on pharmacy, consisting of about one thousand pages and pasted it in a loose-leaved index book, a column on each page. In this way we had a ready-made index of fairly comprehensive scope with an abundance of space in which new annotations could be made in the proper alphabetical order. From the time the plan was started clippings, bibliographical references and other data have been filed in the appropriate folio; until now a rather respectable subject index has been established and to this the assistant librarian first turns when queries come in. Eventually, if the work is systematically continued the subject index file will be of the utmost value. This simple plan of filing has proven so useful and practical that I feel that the idea should be passed along. Were I starting anew the only changes I would make would be to purchase originally a filing cabinet of two thousand folios and to use as its index the index of one of the dispensaries, as more comprehensive than my book. Of course in using this file, the page number in the index becomes the number of the folder in which the data concerning the subject are filed.

INDEX OF NEW REMEDIES

New remedies with coined names are so numerous that these have to be treated as a separate subject. There are at present two comprehensive lists of new remedies in English published annually, the list which has been a feature of the *Proceedings* of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association for over twenty years and the list in the American Pharmaceutical Association Year Book, both of which have been prepared during the past five years by the same person. Either of these lists is cut into individual slips and each slip describing one preparation, is pasted upon an

ordinary index card and filed. In this way in our library card index of new remedies we now have several thousand descriptive cards and the list is growing at the rate of five to six hundred a year. Whenever the query comes concerning a coined name preparation we first turn to our card index. Of course it would be a neater job to have our information typed upon the cards instead of carried on a pasted slip, but having no typist at the disposal of our library we find that we can keep our index up to date by the simple expedient of having one of our assistants spend a day or so each year pasting upon the index cards the slips cut from each annual list of new remedies.

COMMERCIAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORK

In the announcement of our library service given above it is to be noticed that we are prepared to do extended bibliographical work for an appropriate fee, this type of work being done with a rare degree of skill by our assistant librarian. This work, however, is rarely profitable as the rates charged by other bibliographical agencies are not in our opinion commensurate with the services that should be rendered. However, quite a number of interesting bibliographies have emanated from our library since this branch of service has been inaugurated. This suggests the possibility of co-operative work by colleges of pharmacy along these lines. Such bibliographical work is rarely confidential, if it must be confidential a quadruple fee should be charged. Since it is not confidential the same set should be available to future clients for the proper fee at the simple expense of a second typing. It might be well for the several libraries of the Conference to keep a list of available bibliographies on technical subjects and when requests come in to refer the prospective client to the person who has already prepared such a bibliography.

FACILITIES FOR PRIVATE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORK

It is obvious that our library is available to all desiring to do bibliographical research on their own account and we have many persons using our library besides the members of our faculty. While we have no hard and fast rule on the subject we discourage the borrowing of books and journals, except by members of the faculty. This we do primarily because it has so frequently happened in the past that the very journal desired by a visitor would be the one that we had loaned out.

CULTURAL FEATURES

There are so many phases of this topic that a complete paper could be written concerning the cultural possibilities of a college of pharmacy library. Foremost is the historic side consisting of the collections of rare works on

pharmacy, and for the study of historic pharmacy. As to the first every college of pharmacy should secure all possible bibliographical treasures of pharmacy. In our own library largely due to the efforts of Dr. Charles Right when he was our librarian, we have a beautiful collection of medical and pharmaceutical works of the early days of printing. Some of these choice volumes are always on exhibit in a handsome show case in the library; and others are preserved under lock and key. As to historical research, our assistant librarian, an accomplished classical scholar, has published a number of historical papers. But of course when we discuss this topic we intuitively think of the work of Dr. Kremers and his pupils as the best illustrations of the possibilities of historic pharmacy.

Then there is that interesting topic, the pharmacist in literature. Here again our assistant librarian this time with the generous co-operation of one of our trustees, is collecting for our shelves, those books in which the pharmacist is among the *dramatis personae*.

Then there are possibilities of pharmaceutical collections and exhibits. Some few years since, we had a very comprehensive exhibition of mortars arranged by our former treasurer Dr. Horatio N. Fraser, an exhibition which was not only an artistic success but one which resulted in giving to a dozen of the mortars exhibited a permanent home in our library. An exhibit of drug jars has been talked of but as such exhibitions mean much work and responsibility and as our modest library staff has its hands quite full already, the project has not been called into being.

Then there are possibilities as to collection of pharmaceutical tokens and medals, a fascinating subject upon which we have merely scratched by reason of lack of help. And after all, when a library goes very far into such lines it becomes a museum rather than a library.

INSTRUCTION IN PHARMACEUTICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

It is known to all of us who have gone thru the experience that there is a vast difference between having a library to use and knowing how to use it. With the idea of training our students how to use our library, I began in 1913 a simple course of this character by utilizing some five or six hours from a lecture course in showing our advanced students what our library held and how to use the material at hand. This course has developed from this simple beginning into a thirty-two hour course (one hour a week) in bibliographical practice. This is a regular course in our third year syllabus and

may be roughly divided into the following outline.

(a) Five hours of lectures on our library, its source books, its journals and its year books and encyclopedias and how to use these.

(b) Some five hours of practice in abstracting from known sources. That is, the student is given a blank sheet of paper bearing at the top the author, subject and page reference and is told to read the article and prepare an abstract.

(c) Some five hours are given to more intricate bibliographical work. That is, the student is told that a certain article by Blank was published in a certain journal between, let us say, 1880 and 1890. With this clue the student is to hunt up the article and prepare the abstract.

(d) Some ten hours are then given to real bibliographical research. Each student is requested to suggest a topic in which he or she is especially interested and is then started on the proper source books or general indexes in search of papers bearing on the subject. To those who do not suggest a subject some special topic is assigned.

(e) The rest of the thirty-two hours are employed as opportune hours scattered thru the year for conferences when the progress of the work done up to that time is outlined to the entire class.

The response to this course on the part of the students has been extremely gratifying. In the first years there were some who thought the course was an opportunity for slacking; but a resolution of the faculty that the bibliography course was to be considered in the same light as a laboratory course brought a stop to such notions. In fact now most of those taking the course, of their own volition, devote quite a number of spare hours outside of the official library periods to their bibliographical work. Incidentally while rigid quotas are out of the question in a subject like bibliographical work, there is set each year a minimum of abstracts that must be handed in. Some of the work done has been of excellent character, particularly of the bibliographies prepared on special topics of the students' own choosing. During the past year, for example, one student studied the bibliography of caseine plastics; another the production of citric acid from sugar by use of proper cryptograms; while another prepared an excellent summary of attempts to synthesize sucrose.

The foregoing indicates that our library is a very busy place and that it yields our college ample dividends in the form of service rendered.

Russian Librarians Send Thanks

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Please let me have just a little space that I may greet our American friends and acknowledge with thanks the receipt of recent American library materials for the State Institute for Library Science from the following institutions and individuals: Library of Congress, American Library Association, New York State Library School, New York Public Library, Los Angeles Library School, Library Bureau, R. R. Bowker Co., H. W. Wilson Co., Gaylord Brothers, Mr. Bishop and Dr. Koch. This material is very much appreciated not only by the Institute, which aims at introducing American library methods into this country, but also by the patrons of the Institute who study it eagerly. A picture representing the exhibit of these materials in our library Museum will appear in the next number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Further contributions will also be welcome, especially as in present state of our budget we are unable to acquire material otherwise than by gift.

Let me acknowledge too with cordial thanks the receipt of thirty-one food packages which were sent thru the American Relief Association during the last seven months for the use of needy librarians: From the New York State Library School, 3; New York Special Libraries Association, 5; R. R. Bowker, 10; Mr. Stevens, 2; New York Public Library, 3; Mr. Bishop, 8. The first eight were forwarded to Kherson—an emergency measure—where thirty librarians were literally starving and five suffering from typhus; fifteen were distributed to the staff of the State Institute for Library Science and eight to the members of the Committee for scholarly research in Library Science.

These marks of sympathy were a great support to the above named librarians, whose position is indeed very hard. The librarians' salaries are nearly fifteen times less than during the pre-war conditions, averaging at the present rate of exchange from three to five dollars a month, and at present most of them have no food ration at all. The public libraries are now beginning to have local support and salaries paid to librarians have increased in the last two months, but in the state and university libraries having college graduates and trained librarians the salaries are still very far from the minimum of living expenses. Many have died or have left the profession, and those who do not wish to

leave their chosen work remain at great self sacrifice. But we hope that some day these conditions will be bettered, and then our library work will be more efficient.

L. HAFFKIN HAMBURGER, *Principal,
State Institute for Library Science,
Meons Place, f. Shaniavsky University Build-
ing, Moscow, Russia.*

To Children's Librarians

To Members of the Children's Librarians' Section, American Library Association:

The John Newbery Medal for 1922 will be awarded at the Hot Springs meeting in April. The medal is the gift of Mr. Frederic G. Melcher of New York and is to be presented annually to the author of the *most distinguished contribution* to American literature for children.

To meet Mr. Melcher's conditions the book must have been written by an author who is a citizen or resident of the United States and must have been published in book form between January 1st and December 31, 1922. Reprints and compilations are not eligible for consideration.

All votes must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Section not later than March 1, 1923.

Members of the Association who are interested in promoting library work with children may become members of the Section, with voting power, on payment of the annual dues of fifty cents.

ELVA S. SMITH, *Chairman.*

A. L. A. Membership in 1922

The A. L. A. Handbook for 1922 just published shows a net increase in A. L. A. membership for the year of 377, bringing the total up to 5,684. Of these 1,703 are assistants; 1,458, chief librarians; 1,041, heads of departments and branch librarians; 625, institutional members; 155, trustees; 89, commercial agents; 56, library commissions; 55, library school instructors; 39, library school students; 30, affiliated state associations; 27, editors and 397, miscellaneous. The members joining during the year numbered 915, many of these being of course conference attendants.

On January 18, Miss Adelaide R. Hasse resigned the editorship of *Special Libraries*, which has just completed its second volume issued under her direction.

Her address is Office of the Assistant Secretary of War, 1731 H Street, Washington, D. C.

A Graded Scheme of Library Service

DURING the past ten or fifteen years the larger libraries of the country have one by one adopted some method of grading the members of their staffs. A recent investigation into the schemes of service for such grading used by the larger libraries of the country disclosed such lack of uniformity among them that comparison of them was difficult. It occurred to the investigator that until there was some measure of uniformity not only could the work done and salaries paid in individual libraries be compared with difficulty, but that there was no adequate basis for a system of certification of the work of the assistants in the larger libraries. This contention was presented at the meeting of the Council in Chicago and was received with some expressions of assent. The author of the paper being asked to assume the chairmanship of the A. L. A. Committee on Standardization agreed to do so if the work could be confined to the attempt to bring about some measure of uniformity in library service schemes, provided librarians generally felt that this was worth doing. The name of the committee was changed to Committee on Schemes of Library Service.

The first effort of the committee was to stage a discussion of the whole matter at the meeting of the Council in Chicago. That we might understand each other the following definitions were presented by the committee with the request that the discussion be confined to the fourth point—the standardization of schemes of service.

DEFINITIONS OF STANDARDIZATION

Of libraries. The fixing of certain professional criteria or requirements by which libraries of different size, income, type, etc., shall be grouped, the maintenance of which shall be requisite to insure to each library a continuing place in its class. A grading of libraries according to agreed size or characteristics.

Of librarians. A grouping, according to agreed and clearly stated professional qualifications, such as efficiency, education, training, experience.

Of library service. The grouping into grades, according to kind of work done and amount of responsibility entailed, of the different positions in an individual library or library system, and a defining of the duties, the qualifications, and requirements of each grade.

Of schemes of library service. A plan for bringing about uniformity in the grouping of library positions in libraries belonging to the same class and for relating the service schemes of libraries of different classes.

After considerable and, for the most part, favorable discussion of the possibility and desirability of standardizing the service schemes of different types of libraries, the Council unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved that the Council of the American Library Association recognizes the desirability of standardized and related schemes of library service applicable to the needs of public libraries of different sizes and directs

the Committee to proceed to formulate such schemes to be presented for discussion at a future meeting of the Council.

The committee now submits for the consideration and criticism of librarians, generally, the following tentative outline of a graded scheme, after which it will proceed to work out the plan in detail. The committee is very anxious for all possible suggestions, and hopes that all the criticisms and objections that occur to readers will be sent to the chairman, Josephine Adams Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School.

SUGGESTED SCHEME OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Graded Library Service. The graded service shall include all library employees for whom special training in library work is required, except such as are especially included in the non-graded service and substitutes, apprentices, and unclassified beginners.

Grade 1. Junior assistant, general work.

Junior assistant, catalog department, children's department, etc.

Grade 2. Senior assistant, general work.

Senior assistant, catalog department, children's department, etc.

Grade 3. Titles of Positions { First assistants of large branches and large departments.
Children's librarians.
Catalogers.
Others.

Grade 4. Branch librarians, smaller branches.

Heads of smaller departments and divisions.

Grade 5. Branch librarians, larger branches.

Heads of larger departments and divisions.

Grade 6. Supervisor or heads of largest departments.

Clerical Service

Grade C 1. Junior clerical workers (pages, addressers, errands and mail distributors).

Grade C 2. Senior clerical workers (typists, copyists, filing clerks).

Grade C 3. Stenographers, financial clerks, bookkeepers.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

An Authoritative List of Scandinavian Books

THIS little book* of 144 pages containing three separate lists of books, one Danish, one Norwegian, and one Swedish, was issued by three collaborating societies, Föreningarna "Norden," with the object of making the public in each of the three Scandinavian countries better acquainted with the literature of the other two, and thru the literature with their general culture, their scientific and industrial progress, their history and the characteristics of their people.

*"Nordens" handböcker I. Nordisk litteratur för teckning. Resonerande catalog öfver litteratur för studiet ad danske, norska och svenska förhållanden samt öfver dansk, norsk och svensk skönlitteratur. 1921.

We find in these lists the titles and prices of the important and standard works on all subjects, as far as they deal directly with the Scandinavian countries and peoples: general periodicals, and encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, comprehensive treatises, and important monographs.

The special purpose of the lists has been kept in mind also in the divisions dealing with the belletristic literature, in that a number of works have been included just because they dealt with certain aspect of life and nature. The main point of view in these divisions has, however, been to give a selection of the best and most characteristic of the fiction, poetry, and drama of each of the three literatures. A sprinkling of titles of a lighter kind has been included.

The volume has been prepared by well known librarians and the preface points out that public libraries might find it of value as a guide in the selection of books of the kind represented there.

Until the new lists of Scandinavian literature now in preparation for the A.L.A. are available, the little book prepared by the societies "Norden" might very well serve American libraries in selecting Scandinavian books. The book may be purchased from any Scandinavian book agent.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

The Copyright Bill*

To Libraries and Librarians:

The copyright bill now in Congress (H. R. 11,476 and S. 4101) is of grave concern to American libraries and in general to all users of foreign books. If it stopped at qualifying the United States for the International Copyright Union, all could applaud. Unfortunately, however, there has been added, at the instance of publishers and printers, an extraneous feature to which libraries object, since it restricts their complete freedom to buy books where they can be bought cheapest. Under it, no one could import an English book except the American agent (if there be one). Who is the agent? What are his terms? These questions portend complications, delays and abuses.

Libraries are here asking no special privileges. They are merely insisting upon the status quo, now, as always when new copyright legislation

* This statement was prepared by the Book Buying Committee (Dr. M. L. Raney, chairman) and the Committee on Federal and State Relations (Dr. J. I. Wyer, chairman) and is sent to you in accordance with the vote of the A. L. A. Council at its Mid-Winter Meeting in December, 1922.

is proposed, seriously threatened. And they have important allies. In this matter, as in the tariff, American Library Association leadership has been accepted by a score of national organizations.

Hearings may be held during the present session. Letters of protest against the said proviso in Sec. 6 (a) cannot pile up too soon or too high in Washington. Library executives are urged to prompt action. Trustees should pass resolutions, and librarians should personally appeal to their respective representatives in Congress.

CARL H. MILAM, *Secretary A. L. A.*

Rally of Catalogers

AN invitation has been sent out by Margaret Mann, chairman of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A. Miss Mann is trying to reach all catalogers in Greater New York, but as no directory of catalogers exists, it would be quite impossible to find all who are interested. Will any one who does not receive a notice please consider the following invitation as directed to her and notify Miss Mann, not later than February 6th, that she will be present.

The message reads in part:

To the Catalogers of Greater New York:

. . . Catalogers all over the country are getting together to talk things over. It has been suggested that we have a closer organization of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., and that we might hold regional meetings.

A very enthusiastic meeting has already been held in the St. Paul-Minneapolis district; others are called for Chicago, Cincinnati and its district, Washington, etc.

We want to have a big meeting in New York on February 16th, and we want every cataloger and classifier in this district to join. . . .

There has never been such a gathering before, and it is time we came together to get acquainted and exchange ideas. We not only want to make our work more alive and interesting, but we also want to make our work and its importance known to executives.

Come to the Roofree Inn, 5 West 28th Street for dinner, on Friday evening, February 16th, at 6 p. m., dinner will cost \$1.05, and the meeting will be over at 8 o'clock.

Those interested are asked to write at once to Miss Mann, at the Engineering Societies Library, 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

We will pay 25 cents each for copies of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, 1923, returned to us at an early date. Please place sender's name and address on the wrapper.

R. R. BOWKER CO.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1923



“THE Arkansas traveler” was once a famous figure in American humor, but his journeyings never suggested return visits. There are few states less known than Arkansas partly because of its geographic position, but also there are few places more inviting than Arkansas Hot Springs National Park. The A. L. A. conference of 1923 will therefore give opportunity to know at its best a little known region, and tho the locality seems a far cry from New York, Chicago, or San Francisco, despite travel made easy by thru routes, it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the opportunity for North and East and West to make this call upon our southern library brethren and sisters and assure them that in their new progress they have the full sympathy of the entire library profession. The conference will not have a banner attendance, tho it should reach the thousand mark; but the biggest conferences have corresponding drawbacks, and Hot Springs, now a government reservation, affords special opportunity for enjoyment in the open, and for personal consultation. An interesting interlude will be the welcome to St. Louis by the first local chapter of the A. L. A., of which that city is proud; on Sunday afternoon an automobile visit to the Library and either to the branch libraries or to the city sights, at the pleasure of the visitors, and probably dinner together at one of the hotels will be part of the local program.

For the post-conference trip Mr. Faxon is already receiving applications, and as the number is limited to fifty, those who contemplate the trip should at one put themselves on the provisional or waiting list. It is not often that this always inviting trip is offered under such specially inviting circumstances, and possibly other arrangements will be made for the convenience and interest of the library party which cannot at this writing be scheduled. The expense is, of course, considerable, in view of library salaries, but it is worth while to make a supreme effort both to be present at the Arkansas conference and to join in the after voyaging.

IT is not only librarians but libraries themselves which are in danger from a low stan-

dard of appropriations. Taxation has reached such a point in many of our large cities that the municipal authorities are looking for items on which expenditures can be cut without interfering with the favored “jobs” of political friends. Therefore, the more thoroly institutions are out of politics, the more temptation there is for the politicians to cut down their appropriations for libraries and the higher schools. This is true all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and whereas the people of the great cities demand more and more library facilities and are increasingly appreciative of them, the New York systems are suffering from parsimony; and at the other extreme of the country Tacoma has for the third time suffered a spasm of unwise economy. Libraries and educational institutions have for the most part separate boards of trustees, whose members as a rule keep themselves free from political entanglements, but the politicians seek to get at them thru the central position of the mayor, who often makes the appointments of trustees and who also has a guiding hand upon the finances. Tacoma has a mayor elected for the third time, tho not for successive periods, who has always made it a point to throttle the library in one way or another. The only remedy for this state of things, there and elsewhere, is in an active public opinion and citizens’ support, and this can usually be relied upon to come to the front in emergencies. It is needful that public opinion should be awakened and the citizenry organized against encroachments of this sort, and everyone interested in library development should be ready to lend a hand in defense of all our educational institutions as the most important element in safe progress.

A NEW form of copyright measure, arranged at a conference between the representatives of the Printing Trades Unions and of the Authors’ League of America, which was introduced by Representative Tincher on January 26 as H. R. Bill 14,035, retains the sections of the Lodge-Davis Bill which make possible, unless unforeseen objections to the new measure arise, the entrance of America into the Inter-

national Copyright Union with the full accord of authors, printers and librarians. The Bill retains the manufacturing restrictions for works by American authors, or foreign citizens domiciled in the United States, or citizens of non-Union countries, omits the publishers' proviso and gives to libraries and other educational institutions "not more than two copies in any one year." This is much more satisfactory in every way to the library profession than the proviso in the Lodge-Davis Bill. Whether the Bill in this form will be accepted by American publishers, it is not yet possible to say, but it should be urged that the entrance of America into this family of nations should be paramount to the interest of any class. The Authors' League will ask for Committee hearings

during the present month, tho it is unlikely that these can be had, and action by the present congress within the month of life that remains to it is quite improbable. Librarians, however, should not be caught napping, and the protest suggested by the A. L. A. committees should be addressed especially to any members of the Senate and House patents committees, known to the librarian, as well as to the district representative. It would be well if librarians state positively their support of the plan to make the United States a member of the International Copyright Union and enter their protest specifically against the proviso limiting library facilities in section 6, subsection a, of the Lodge-Davis Bill, printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for December 15, p. 1072.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE HOT SPRINGS CONFERENCE

THE Forty-fifth Annual Conference of the American Library Association as already announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL will be held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 23 to 28, 1923. Headquarters will be at the Eastman Hotel.

As many as possible of the meetings will be held in the Eastman Hotel, others in buildings nearby, and the general sessions in the Auditorium theatre, a block distant.

HOTELS

Hotel rates, information regarding restaurants, etc., are given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 15, p. 85-86. Delegates are reminded that arrangements for rooms should be made directly with W. E. Chester, manager of the Hotel Eastman. Rooms will be assigned in the Arlington if not available at the Eastman unless other accommodation is specifically requested.

EXHIBITS

Arrangements for commercial exhibits should be made with Mr. W. E. Chester, manager of the hotel.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENTS

SPECIAL RATES

A fare and one half round trip rate will be available for the Hot Springs (Ark.) Conference from all points. Apply to A. L. A. Headquarters for an "identification certificate," free to all members (of the A. L. A. and affiliated national organizations), and this, presented to ticket agent, will entitle the bearer and dependent members of his family to round trip tickets at a fare and one-half, going and returning by the same route.

Fare and one-half from the principal cities, and Pullman lower one-way rates, as supplied by the railroads, are given below. Pullman uppers are eighty per cent of the price of lowers.

FROM	Fare and one half round trip	Pullman lower one way
Albany, N. Y.	\$ 72.95	\$14.63
Atlanta, Ga.	33.05	6.38
Baltimore, Md.	62.90	12.38
Birmingham, Ala.	24.05	5.63
Boston, Mass.	83.79	16.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	60.27	12.00
Chicago, Ill.	37.40	8.25
Cincinnati, Ohio	37.38	7.50
Cleveland, Ohio	50.43	10.13
Dallas, Texas	18.24	4.63
Denver, Colo.	56.60	10.88
Des Moines, Iowa	40.00	8.25
Detroit, Mich.	51.51	9.00
Duluth, Minn.	60.99	13.13
El Paso, Tex.	53.19	11.25
Fort Worth, Tex.	17.73	4.50
Galveston, Tex.	29.64	6.38
Indianapolis, Ind.	35.09	7.50
Kansas City, Mo.	27.99	6.38
Little Rock, Ark.	2.94	3.00
Los Angeles, Calif.	110.52	21.75
Louisville, Ky.	30.93	6.38
Madison, Wis.	44.42	9.00
Memphis, Tenn.	10.38	3.75
Milwaukee, Wis.	41.99	8.63
Minneapolis, Minn.	52.89	10.13
Montreal, Quebec	78.35	17.40
Nashville, Tenn.	23.24	5.63
New Orleans, La.	26.36	5.63
New York, N. Y.	72.95	14.63
Oklahoma City, Okla.	22.40	4.50
Omaha, Neb.	38.75	9.00
Ottawa, Ont.	73.77	16.60
Philadelphia, Pa.	68.09	13.50

Pittsburgh, Pa.	54.17	10.88
Portland, Ore.	130.97	26.25
Rochester, N. Y.	63.99	12.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	84.09	18.00
St. Louis, Mo.	21.78	4.50
St. Paul, Minn.	52.89	10.63
San Antonio, Tex.	26.28	7.50
San Francisco, Calif.	112.13	21.75
Savannah, Ga.	47.31	10.13
Seattle, Wash.	134.55	26.25
Toledo, Ohio	45.66	9.00
Toronto, Ont.	60.95	13.73
Washington, D. C.	62.90	12.38
Winnepeg, Man.	77.79	15.58
Worcester, Mass.	81.39	17.50

EASTERN PARTY

New England members register with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, 17.

North Atlantic States delegates register with Franklin H. Price, Free Library, 13th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The New England party will leave Boston on the evening of April 20, joining the New York delegates leaving New York City (Pennsylvania R. R.) at 10:05 a. m., April 21, North Philadelphia at 11:58, Pittsburgh at 9:05 p. m. Washington members will leave over the Pennsylvania R. R. April 21, at 10:55 a. m., joining the party at Harrisburg, Pa. The Eastern party will reach Indianapolis, Ind., at 7 a. m. and arrive in St. Louis April 22, at 1:30 p. m., where a stop until 8:45 p. m., or later, will be made, with opportunity for sight-seeing trip and a visit to the Public Library.

The eastern party will join the Chicago party at St. Louis, and a special A. L. A. train with club and observation car, will be run to Hot Springs, arriving between 10 a. m. and noon, April 23.

CHICAGO PARTY

Register with John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago.

Special Pullman service will be provided for the Chicago party, leaving Saturday morning, April 21, at 11:45 via the Wabash Railroad, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn Streets, arriving in St. Louis Sunday morning at 7:30. The delegations from the East will join the Chicago party later in the day, when a sight-seeing trip is planned, and a visit to the St. Louis Public Library and its branches.

At 8:45 or later Sunday evening a special train will leave St. Louis for Hot Springs via the Missouri Pacific, arriving at Hot Springs Monday morning between 10 a. m. and noon.

For those members passing thru Chicago who cannot join the special party Saturday evening, arrangements will be made with the Wabash railroad for accommodations on the 12 noon train, reaching St. Louis at 7:30 p. m. in plenty of time to join the special party to Hot Springs.

Round trip, Chicago to Hot Springs, "Identification Certificate Plan," is \$37.40, Pullman lower berth, \$8.25.

Register for the Chicago party, and send price of Pullman before March 15 to John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago.

OTHERS PARTIES

Plans will be made also, for those from south-eastern points, to travel together from Memphis, and for the Pacific Coast delegates to meet at Salt Lake City and proceed thence as a special party. For those who care to remain longer than the limitation of the convention railroad rate, there is an "all season" round-trip fare from most points in the United States.

RECEPTION AT ST. LOUIS

The A. L. A. chapter of the A. L. A. plans to offer to delegates passing thru St. Louis an automobile ride, supper and probably an organ recital. For the benefit of visitors arriving in the morning the Public Library will open at ten instead of in the afternoon.

POST CONFERENCE TRIP EXTRAORDINARY

For the itinerary of the post-conference trip thru Galveston and Houston, Texas, New Orleans, including an eighteen-day cruise visiting Havana, Panama Canal Zone, Costa Rica and return by steamer to New York City (or New Orleans), see the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 15, p. 85-86.

The party as already announced, will be under the personal conduct of F. W. Faxon, and must be limited strictly to fifty on account of the capacity of steamer, and registration should be made by March 1 or sooner. If less than 25 register the trip will be given up. The total cost of the trip is \$350 minimum, which includes all shore excursions at ports visited, all hotels and meals except four meals in New Orleans.

Send to Mr. Faxon, 83 Francis Street, Boston, for a special illustrated circular describing this wonderful trip in detail.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

The general sessions will be held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday morning.

At the first session, Library Development in the South will be discussed by the Presidents of the Southeastern and Southwestern Library Association.

Tuesday is School Library Day.

Wednesday is Citizens' Day and is to be devoted to library extension.

There will be no general session on Thursday. The afternoon will be free for recreation. Upon request, arrangements will be made for any section, round table or affiliated organization so

desiring. The Library School dinners will be held Thursday evening.

Friday session will be devoted to the business of the Association, followed by a talk on "As others see us" by one of the long-time members of the Association.

Rural Library Extension is the subject of the Saturday morning meeting. The County Library will be the predominant feature and Mary B. Palmer, Purd B. Wright, Sarah B. Askew and others will tell "how they did it."

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS, SECTIONS, ROUND TABLE GROUPS

Preliminary announcements so far received follow:

The *Agriculture Libraries Section* will hold one meeting, the subject for discussion being Library Extension—package libraries, traveling libraries, and single books.

For the *American Association of Law Libraries* plans will be announced shortly.

Three meetings of the *Children's Librarians Section* will be held. The theme of the first will be the place of the children's librarian in the community. The second session will be devoted to a consideration of children's books. At the third session, there will be reports of the year's work from the officers and committees. The Section hopes also to arrange an exhibit of selected children's books and to provide a list for distribution to those who attend the conference.

The *College and Reference Section* will hold one meeting for which among topics suggested are: Library resources of the Southwest, university library architecture, and ranking of university library staffs. Further suggestions should be sent to W. E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, Seattle.

Preliminary plans are for one *County Libraries Round Table*. Detailed plans the *League of Library Commissions* meeting later. For the *Lending Section* the vice chairman, Marie L. Fisher of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh will have charge. Two meetings are planned for the first "book talks"; the second to be divided into two sections—one for the problems of a library in a large system, and the other for smaller libraries. A round table meeting of *Libraries of Religion and Theology* will probably be held. The *Library Buildings Round Table* program will include a paper by Joseph L. Wheeler on "The influence of location and planning upon library operating costs" and one by Louis J. Bailey on "Plans of branches in temporary quarters." There will also be a question box. Send ques-

tions to Willis K. Stetson, Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

The *Public Documents Round Table* will discuss public documents as aids in library extension.

A suggestion has come from the Superintendent of Documents Office which is as follows: "It is quite desirable that libraries should get together, summarize their needs, and present them to the Joint Committee on Printing for consideration before the bill gets into final shape." This the Committee plans to do, and asks the co-operation of all librarians in sending to Clarence B. Lester, Secretary, Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin, their suggestions at an early date, that the summarized statement may be ready for round table discussion and action at the April conference. The Committee wishes to ascertain, without sending out a questionnaire, the various needs of non-depository libraries regarding government publications, and asks such libraries to report to the Chairman on what legislation non-depository libraries desire to have considered outside of the Printing Bill.

At the *Small Libraries Round Table* the following topics will be considered: 1. Short cuts and simplified routine—a symposium. 2. The untrained assistant: her choice, training in the library and further education. 3. Extension of service.

Citizens' Day is Trustees' Day also. Meetings of the *Trustees Section* will be held morning and afternoon as well as in the evening.

The second round table meeting of *University Library Extension Service* workers will be held at Hot Springs. Several papers on interesting problems pertinent to university library extension service will be read. It is hoped that there will be a full representation from all universities and colleges, especially those in the West that are engaged in this type of service. Announcement of the program in full will be made later.

The work with Negroes Round Table will consider as its general topic library extension—reaching the negro—and the tentative program provides for short papers and discussion on 1. Survey for the year; progress north, south, west; 2. Books for negroes; books to be avoided, books by negroes; 3. Problems. There will be a question box.

Special Libraries Association

No meeting will be held in connection with the A. L. A. conference. The Special Libraries Association will meet probably in the last week of May or the first week in June, probably at Atlantic City or Asbury Park. The Association is urging all members who can to attend the

Hot Springs conference and invites all members of the A. L. A. or other organizations who are unable to go to the April conference to be the guests of the S. L. A.

OFFICERS NOMINATED

In view of the shortness of the time before the nominations must be published in order to have a legal election and the difficulty of getting consents from some seventy or more candidates in the limited time available, the committee decided for this year to nominate only a single candidate for each position.

We make the following nominations:

President, Judson T. Jennings.
First vice-president, Marilla W. Freeman.
Second vice-president, Phineas L. Windsor.
Treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell.
Trustee of the Endowment Fund, W. W. Appleton.
Members of the Executive Board, Charles H. Comp-ton, Ernest J. Reece.
Members of the Council, Tommie Dora Barker, Sarah B. Askew, Elva L. Bascom, Mary E. Downey, William J. Hamilton, Linda A. Eastman, Charles H. Brown, James C. M. Hanson, Harold L. Leupp, and Harry M. Lydenberg.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Chairman*
WALTER L. BROWN
MATTHEW S. DUDGEON
FAITH E. SMITH
WILLIS K. STETSON

A. L. A. COUNCIL MIDWINTER MEETINGS

Three meetings of the council were held in Chicago December 29-30.

At the first meeting affiliation as state chapters, as already reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, January 1, p. 42, was granted the state library associations of Missouri, North Dakota, New York, Tennessee and Utah; a report from Chairman Wyer of the Committee on Federal and State Relations showing that libraries cannot compel publishers of periodicals to receive subscriptions, was received; a resolution pledging support to Secretary Hoover and the Department of Commerce in the effort to supply accurate facts was passed; also one regretting that no provision has yet been made to provide a national archives building.

CONSTITUTION

In accordance with the recommendations of the Executive Board made at Detroit the Council considered proposed amendments to the Constitution and voted the following recommendations to the Association. (The basis of discussion was the report of the Committee as printed in the May, 1921 *Bulletin*.)

In sections 1, 2, 4, 9, 12, 13, 17, 19 no change was proposed.

Sections 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 27 were adopted.

Discussion centered mainly on sections 20, 21, 22.

Section 20 was adopted with the changes shown in italics:

Section 20. Membership. The Council shall consist of the Executive Board; all ex-presidents of the Association; *one representative from each affiliated society*; one representative from each section; 25 members elected by the Association at large, who shall be chosen five each year, each for a term of five years; and representatives from the state, provincial, territorial and regional associations that comply with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws, *provided* no person shall be a member of the Council who is not a member of the *Association*. *The President and Secretary of the Association shall act as officers of the Council.*

A further proposal to include in the membership of the Council an official representative from each standing committee was defeated by one vote.

Section 21 was adopted with the omission of the clause requiring the twenty-five members required for a quorum of the Council to be residents of fifteen different states.

Section 22 was read and its adoption moved.

Dr. Andrews proposed the insertion in Sec. 22, b, line 3, after "decisions" of the words "except as hereinafter provided." Amendment accepted.

Dr. Hill moved adoption of Section 24 of the old Constitution, urging the difficulty of getting two hundred signatures to a petition for changing a Council ruling.

Mr. Dudgeon, on request, explained that "at the Mid-Winter meeting in 1920 there was a very carefully drawn and fully considered resolution which expressly provided that the executive and administrative powers should be vested fully in the Executive Board, but that matters of policy, legislative considerations, so-called, should be vested fully in the Council. The committee has attempted to follow these instructions."

Dr. Raney was in accord with the movement to place the power of forming the policies of the Association in the hands of the Council. "I think, however, that the committee in the writing of Sections e and f have gone to an extreme from which they need now to be recalled. The Executive Board and the Council are both creatures of a more powerful body—the Association as a whole—and it seems to me it ought to be possible at any meeting of the Association for it to wipe out by its vote, after full discussion on the floor, any action of its creatures."

Mr. Sanborn called attention to the advisability of having some machinery which would permit the Association to veto action by Council when meetings are held at a different time and place from the general sessions of the Associa-

tion and asked whether it would be satisfactory to provide simply that a vote of the Council may be recalled or rescinded by a two-thirds or three-fourths vote of the Association. In reply to Miss Ahern's question as to what situation has been found that could not be met by the Association acting under the old Section 24, he explained that "under the proposed Section 22 the Council would not discuss professional or public questions but would consider policies of the Association. The Council would be required to consider the reports of the committees and make definite recommendations concerning them."

It was voted that Section 22 be referred back to the committee for revision in accordance with the discussion at this meeting.

Section 25 was adopted with the addition of the words "By action of the Council" before the first word.

Section 26 was adopted with the amendment that "recommendation" be substituted for "report" in the third line.

COPYRIGHT

The question of copyright was presented by Dr. Raney who said:

The copyright measure as introduced recently in the Senate shows some improvement over the bill in its original form, but the vital objection still stands. The improvement lies in the fact that the publishers' proviso of controlled importation shall not apply to books in languages other than English or to second-hand books. The proviso thus limited amounts however, to a revolution in the method of marketing English books in the United States. Stripped of the long verbiage of a very lengthy section, it is simply this: that if an American publisher or agent makes an arrangement with a British publisher for the exclusive handling of his work in the United States, it shall be called an infringement of copyright and, therefore, made a penal offense, if the order for such work is given to any other than said agent.

Therefore, it has seemed necessary for the Committees not to suggest to the Council any modification at all of the action it has already taken; viz., support of the bill proper but rejection of the proviso.

I cannot but feel that it is well worth unusual efforts on the part of the Association to stand up very clearly and staunchly in behalf of these rights of ours, now once more for the fifth time in thirty years put in jeopardy.

I want specifically to suggest that there shall be sent from Headquarters a communication composed jointly by the Committees on Federal and State Relations and on Bookbuying to all members of the Association, setting forth clearly the issue and asking that they have their Boards pass resolutions for transmission as early as possible to the Congressmen from their individual states or to Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, Chairman, Committee on Patents, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

On motion of Dr. Bostwick, it was voted that the Council express its desire that Headquarters send out a communication as requested by Dr. Raney.

This message is given in the present number of the JOURNAL p. 130.

STANDARDIZATION

Miss Rathbone's summary of the work of the Committee on Schemes of Library Service (formerly "Committee on Standardization") and the Council action upon the report is given elsewhere in this number (p. 129).

CERTIFICATION

The question of certification was presented by Frank K. Walter, chairman of the Committee on Certification. Mr. Walter began by sketching in outline previous action on certification beginning with the spring of 1920 when a committee was appointed to consider the question as a phase of the "Enlarged program of the American Library Association." The Committee's report read at the Colorado Springs conference, recommended:

1. The establishment of a National Board of Certification for librarians by the A. L. A.
2. The investigation and evaluation of "all existing agencies for teaching library subjects," and the establishment of grades of library service with appropriate certificates.
3. Co-operation with state and local library agencies in securing improvement of library service and the professional status of library workers.
4. A committee on certification to act until the establishment of a board.
5. Adequate financial support.

The Council adopted the recommendations 2, 3 and 4. The establishment of a National Board was not endorsed, and the absence of any funds procured from the Enlarged Program campaign disposed of the fifth recommendation.

At the Swampscott conference in 1921 Charles C. Williamson presented an elaborate report discussing voluntary certification by the A. L. A., and outlining a tentative scheme for graded certificates. No action regarding the evaluation of "existing agencies for teaching library subjects" was taken.

At the 1921 mid-winter meeting, the resolutions were recommended to the Committee, with direction to "formulate standards of certification and provisions to be recommended for incorporation into state laws and to suggest methods by which the Association can co-operate in securing the proper legislation." This action, while not specifically repudiating the principle of national certification of librarians, actually limits the action of the present Committee to formulating suggestions for model laws for adoption by the several states and co-operating in their passage.

The Committee is instructed to formulate standards of certification and provisions for state legislation, not to discuss their advisability. It has therefore no discretion in the matter, altho another committee on standards has since been appointed.

The action of the Association in recommending standards of minimum library support per capita, in formulating minimum standards for library school curricula and in other similar directions seems sufficient precedent for suggesting minimum standards for professional certificates, if such certificates are to be granted. As far as can be ascertained by correspondence, the executive officers of most of the state library commissions would not object to having practicable standards formulated by the Association. One of the opponents of national certification says:

If the A. L. A. Committee wishes to make out a set of standards for certification which may be used as a guide for laws in the several states, I think the Committee would be doing a good piece of work. It would put the stamp of approval of the A. L. A. upon certification, and it would tend to produce more uniform requirements in the different states.

In only one case is there an indication of an active campaign for state certification to be entered upon with a legislature convening in 1923, but in two or three other cases the matter may possibly be brought up as a preliminary to a more definite campaign later. The letters received from association members not officially connected with library commissions very generally favor voluntary certification. The very few who object do so because they object to any form of certification for librarians. As this Committee is under direct instructions, the general question of the advisability of certification is not within its province.

The two questions of library service standards and of practicable certification cannot easily be separated if either is to be effective. Until either the question of library standards becomes more definite as an association policy, or until the two questions are considered more generally as closely related phases of a common problem, any scheme proposed by either committee which involves definite standards will be certain to be attacked.

In view of the very conservative present attitude of most of the library commissions, and the very general feeling of uncertainty regarding all kinds of legislation in 1923, in view of the tabling a year ago of voluntary certification by the Council and in the absence of any definite standards for classifying library service, it seems to many a wiser plan to let the matter go by default a little longer.

On the other side (to justify the action of the A. L. A. in directing the formulating of standards) may be noted the frequent need of presenting matters to legislatures. The history of the certification movement (summarized in a recent report to the Missouri Valley library conference) shows that state certification is moving

slowly. Iowa, South Dakota, and California have voluntary plans. New York has given the Board of Regents authority to grant certificates as a part of the state system of education, but no definite plan has as yet been put into effect. Wisconsin has a law which goes into effect January 1, 1923, which requires limited certification.

No other policy of equal importance to the members of the A. L. A. has been finally disposed of without much more general discussion than the question of certification has so far received. There has been little or no chance for the membership of the Association as a whole to express its views. All standards submitted should be subjected to general discussion and resubmitted, if necessary, until a scheme of standards which seems practicable is developed.

A majority of the Committee feels that any detailed scheme of standards for certification would be impracticable now.

The following suggestions are, therefore, submitted to the Council for such action as it may wish to take:

Suggestions for a Certificate of Librarians That Can be Adapted to Conditions in Each State.

To have a first certificate as a professional librarian, the applicant must have at least a high school education, with five years' experience in library work or be a graduate of a regular library school.

The educational qualifications should be raised to equal those of teachers in accredited high schools in the respective communities where librarians are to be appointed in charge of a library.

An advanced grade or certificate should be given after a term of years where there has been growth in responsibility, in educational qualifications, or as a result of tests where the position or character of work has not changed.

This might be the basis of both standardization and certification and seems more practicable than detailed grades and qualifications which are difficult of interpretation.

The Committee is further instructed to suggest definite methods of co-operation with state organizations. The method must depend in part on the action of the Council on this report and on the result of the discussion of the subject of standards of library service, so the following suggestions are only tentatively offered:

1. Closer correlation, consolidation, or a clearer definition of the fields and of the work of the committees on certification and on library standards of their consolidation. Their purposes are so closely related that any real progress in either direction is largely conditioned on progress in the other.

2. Greater publicity on the question of certification. The views of a few librarians of prominence are well known. The views of the much greater number, some of prominence and some who will in course of time succeed to leadership, should also be known. A pamphlet setting forth the pros and cons of the question, the views of representative (not necessarily prominent) librarians, the analogies with other professions and a

brief sketch of the progress of the movement so far could very profitably be issued by the Association for the general information of its members. Such a pamphlet should, of course, be judicial, not an attorney's brief for either side.

3. The adoption of tentative standards for certificates for librarians which may serve as a suggestion for state legislation. As soon as the American Library Association comes to any substantial agreement on standards of library service, these should supersede, as a basis for certification, any previous standards with which they conflict.

FRANK K. WALTER, *Chairman*.

Members of the Committee who consented to the presentation of the report, altho there was no opportunity for them to sign are: Mary B. Day, Josephine A. Rathbone, Ernest J. Reece and C. C. Certain. Members who received the preliminary drafts but could not be consulted on the final draft of the report as amended are: Cornelia Marvin, Mary B. Palmer, Althea H. Warren and Adam Strohm.

The report as submitted was accepted, and it was voted that the subject be referred back to the Committee with a request for further consideration in accordance with the second recommendation.

It was also voted that the resolution passed at the Council meeting a year ago to recommit the resolution to the existing committee with direction that it formulate standards of certification and provisions which are to be recommended for incorporation in the state laws, etc.

MINIMUM SALARIES

The report of Charles H. Compton, chairman of the Committee on Salaries and the Council action thereon form the leading article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January 15.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

AT the all day round table held on December 28 at Chicago with Margaret Dunbar, of the State Normal College, Kent, Ohio, as chairman, nine states were represented.

Willis H. Kerr spoke of the tangible results already brought about by the statement of standards for normal school libraries, shown in its use as an argument for increased budgets, instruction in the use of the library, assistants, and in building plans, as well as its adaptability to college library needs. The latter, he thinks, shows the necessity for a similar "measuring stick" for college libraries.

Sadie Kent of the Southeastern Missouri State Teachers' College, Cape Girardeau, described the extension work which has recently been developed by this school in sending books to the rural schools in the southeastern part of this state.

The exhibit formerly prepared by the National Council of Teachers of English was mentioned

by Martha C. Pritchard, who stated that it had been brought up to date and could now be secured on loan from the Detroit Teachers' College, at no expense except express one way.

At luncheon, following the morning session A. L. A. President George B. Utley, urged attendance by normal school librarians at the Hot Springs conference, one whole day of which has been set aside for the school library problems, as well as the general evening program devoted to this subject.

Summaries of the work which public libraries carry on for the schools were presented by Mr. Wheeler of Youngstown, Miss Cutter of Cleveland, Mr. Vitz of Toledo, and Miss Moon of Evanston. The tendency in some schools to break away from required reading lists was favorably commented on.

Since-the-war encyclopedias and atlases were mentioned briefly by Mary J. Booth, Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston. Of the several children's encyclopedias the "World Book" still holds a high place. A very full list of educational periodicals was read by Miss Dougherty of the Ohio State University Research Bureau.

A delightful talk on the Evaluation of children's books by Jessie Van Cleve of the *Booklist* staff closed the program.

Anna V. Jennings, librarian at the Nebraska State Teachers' College, Kearny, is chairman for the next mid-winter conference.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

THE regular meeting of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia was held on January 5.

The evening's program consisted of an address by Evelyn C. Rigby, librarian of the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation. Miss Rigby talked briefly on Donnelley's Red Book Buyers' Service, a branch of which has recently been established in Philadelphia. This center of free buying information has been maintained for a number of years in Chicago and New York in connection with Donnelley's Red Books, the classified telephone directories. The company now entered upon a new venture nation-wide in scope. It issues a series of nine regional classified business guides which completely cover the industrial area of the United States. These directories which list all manufacturers, wholesalers and business services in the central cities of each section are distributed without charge to all business concerns in the entire territory which geographically looks to these cities as their buying centers. A branch buyers' service has been established in each of these nine cen-

ters to give information on where to buy commodities and services not readily found in the directories.

Each Buyers' Service contains an extensive library consisting of trade catalogs and directories, sample copies of trade periodicals, manufacturers' catalogs and a ready file of information. The Philadelphia Buyers' Service has been in active operation for eight weeks and is now answering from fifty to sixty-five buying questions each week. To date business has been referred to 649 concerns in the Central Atlantic Territory.

A short business session followed. Miss Kellar attention to the December *Special Libraries*, in which Miss Rankin refers to the tendency of organizations to be ruled or run by a small number or "inner circle," and suggests ways in which members can help in preventing this. Miss Kellar asked for the co-operation of the membership in preventing a tendency of this kind, and urged strongly that each member be willing to accept appointment on a committee. Committee research work, Miss Kellar suggests, is an excellent way to make the association serve its membership.

HELEN M. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

AN entertaining array of speakers, a good menu, and the central location of the meeting place brought together more than two hundred members of the New York Library Club at the annual dinner held on January 8 at Gibson's Restaurant, 30 East 42nd Street.

Before the speaking President Theresa Hitchler indicated her intention of "passing the buck" to Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis, once president of the Club, but long absent from its dinners. Dr. Bostwick, declaring himself the willing recipient of the buck, called upon John Farrar, editor of the *Bookman*, to speak first, representing as he did the whole race of editors, whom Dr. Bostwick considered only librarians on a smaller scale. Mr. Farrar took Censorship for his topic. He regarded hysterical sentimentality, vulgarity and bad taste as marks of an undesirable novel, but hoped that the well-written realistic novel of serious intention might be regarded kindly by librarians. Restricted appropriations and public sentiment are wholesome indirect means of censorship, and the individual locality must also be taken into account. A novel that would be taboo for the *jeune fille* of New England upbringing might, he implied, be considered very ordinary by the Long Island flapper. As Mr. Farrar did not

hesitate to mention specific names and titles his talk was much to the point.

Charles Hanson Towne, poet, novelist, and ex-editor, appealed at the outset of his talk to the librarians of public libraries to encourage the circulation of two undeservedly neglected pieces of fiction, Zona Gale's novel, "Birth", and Harvey O'Higgins' character sketches, "From the Life." Acknowledging the debt of authors to librarians, he hoped modestly that the latter would not confuse readers unnecessarily by classifying his own book of poems "The Quiet Singer" under Sewing Machines, nor his novel "The Chain" under Automobile Tires. He concluded his short talk by reading some of his poems to much appreciation.

Experiences as an apprentice book clerk at Estes and Lauriat's in Boston were described by Frederic G. Melcher. His excitement in discovering for himself Audubon's "Birds of America" and in reading a new novel, "Joseph Vance" impressed on him then the true meaning of the word "publish"—to make generally contagious a private enthusiasm. Some such feeling must have stired Heminge and Condell in preparing for the printer the first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays, he thought.

Sarah B. Askew of the New Jersey Library Commission recalled some of her Southern childhood experiences, told some Uncle Remus stories in her own inimitable fashion, and was prevailed upon to give as an encore an impression of a colored cook catching a chicken for unexpected company dinner. A few remarks by Isabella Ely Lord brought the evening to its close.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Feb. 11-18. Indiana Library Week.
- March 2-4. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club.
- March 3. At the Lincoln School of Teachers College. Southern New York school librarians' conference.
- April 23-28. At Arkansas Hot Springs National Park. Forty-fifth Annual Conference of the A. L. A. and meetings of many other national and regional library organizations.
- May (last week) or June (first week). Fourteenth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association, probably at Asbury Park or Atlantic City.
- June 21-22. At North Scituate. Massachusetts Library Club.
- June 28-July 3. At Oakland, Calif. National Education Association. Library Division schedule later.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

Ill. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BELDEN, Charles F. D., librarian of the Boston Public Library, was at the midwinter meeting of the Executive Board appointed A. L. A. representative to report on sponsorship experiments in Boston.

BROKAW, Isabella M., 1920 Ill., has left the position of library research worker for Pennie, Davis, Marvin and Edmonds of New York City, to take charge of the research library of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN, Minnie K., 1914 Wash., was appointed cataloger in the University of Wyoming Library, Laramie, in December.

FOOTE, Elizabeth L., since her resignation of the librarianship of the Drew Theological Seminary has been taking graduate courses at Syracuse University, especially in religious education.

FUNK, Annie, has resigned her position as children's librarian at the Danville Public Library, to join the staff of the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich., as school assistant in the children's department. Helen M. Cochrane, now at the University of Illinois Library School has been appointed an assistant in the same library.

GLASGOW, Stella, 1915 W. R., appointed librarian of the Lake Forest (Ill.) Public Library.

HITCHLER, Theresa, superintendent of the Brooklyn Public Library Cataloging Department and president of the New York Library Club, has a six months' leave of absence. She sails for Italy on February 15.

JOHNSON, Agnes, 1913 Wash., recently reported thru error as having been appointed

as librarian of the Public Library at Hibbing, Minn., is librarian of the Public Library at Chisholm, Minn.

GOLDSMITH, Peter H., chairman of the A. L. A. committee on library co-operation with other countries has been appointed A.L.A. official delegate to the Congress held in connection with the Brazilian Centennial Celebrations.

KINGSLAND, Grace E., executive secretary of the New Hampshire Library commission since 1919, and previously with the Vermont Commission, has resigned to become librarian of the Howe Library at Hanover, N. H.

LEAF, Grace M., for the past four years librarian of the Washington State Normal School, Ellensburg, has resigned.

LILLQUIST, Lillie C., 1916 W. R. is now library consultant to the Library Bureau, Chicago.

MEIGS, Jerusha G., 1921 Wash., appointed associate librarian of the Central High School, Washington D. C.

PERCEY, Helen G., 1917 L. A., appointed principal of the fiction department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

PHILLIPS, Edna, librarian of the Franklin Branch of the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library and, previous to distinguished war service in France and Germany librarian of the Edgewater (N. J.) Public Library, is now director of the work with aliens of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, succeeding J. Maud Campbell.

PLAISTER, Cornelia D., 1913 W. R., is now librarian of the Public Library, South St. Paul, Minn.

RICHARD, John S., 1916 Wash., resigned his position as librarian of the Idaho Technical Institute to become librarian of the Washington State Normal School, Ellensburg, January 1.

RICHTER, Margaret R., 1919 L. A., has resigned from her position in the library of the Southern California Edison Company to join the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library.

SNOW, Beatrice, 1918 W. R., is now library organizer for the Iowa Library Commission.

WINNING, Margaret, 1913-14 Ill., has resigned from the staff of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois, to become Field County Organizer in the Detroit Public Library.

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The Public Library of Toronto is about to publish a bibliography of Canadian books for the years 1921 and 1922. They are endeavoring to make it complete and will include books published in the French language as well as in the English.

The first part (A-Bibl.) of the Guide to Serial Publications founded prior to 1918 and now or recently current in Boston, Cambridge and vicinity, compiled by Thomas Johnston Homer, with the co-operation of a committee of librarians and other scholars, has now been published by the trustees of the Boston Public Library. This compilation follows twenty-five years afterward the "List of. . . Serial Publications" issued by the Boston Public Library in 1897, but owing to certain changes the present work does not entirely supersede the earlier list.

In the part as issued entry is by title or issuing body alphabetically; but a subject index is planned. The list consists of records of publications, followed by abbreviations denoting which of the co-operating libraries receives the serials described; with cross references from names obsolete or for other reasons not used for the main entries.

A subscription of five dollars entitles the subscriber to one copy of the Guide and the committee seeks additional subscriptions to meet the cost of compilation. These should be addressed to the Treasurer, Dr. R. P. Bigelow, librarian of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

The A. L. A. has in hand manuscript for a book on "The Hospital Library" which will be published if a real demand for it is evidenced by advance orders. The book has been edited and a large part of it written by Edith Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the Division of Public Libraries, Massachusetts Department of Education, Boston, formerly librarian of the McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass., and now chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Hospital Libraries.

The material brought together includes chapters on the scope of hospital library service, hospital library organization and administration; book selection; the medical library; serving the children's wards, stories to read aloud, and a list of over two thousand books to meet the needs of hospital patients and nurses. There is also a selected list of magazines for the hospital. Practical advice is given on what to do and what to avoid in this highly specialized field.

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The eleventh edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index just published contains modifications and additions which will be outlined in our next number.

Readers will be interested in a portion of the introduction to this edition telling of the D. C.'s forming a part of a memorial to May Seymour who was so long its editor and whose wish was to extend the use of the classification by improving all its editions and by printing cheap special edition (indexed) for prominent divisions such as education, medicine, engineering and agriculture. All copyrights and control have now been given over to the Lake Placid Education Foundation which was chartered last year by the University of the State of New York with the object.

as an educational institution, to restore to health and educational efficiency teachers, librarians and other educators of moderate means, who have become incapacitated by overwork; to establish, maintain and aid schools, libraries and other educational institutions, specially at Lake Placid; and to institute, organize or foster other movements to advance public welfare thru education, by means of the Foundation press, conferences, forums, addresses, guided reading, and similar agencies.

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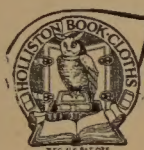
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